

POTATO PROFITS IN IDAHO

The modest potato is not sufficiently taken into account as a producer of profit for the man who tills the soil.

We hear about the romance of wheat, the kindly rule of corn, the commercial dignity of oats and alfalfa, of barley and rye, and we count them as sources of great wealth for those who make the earth their servant.

But, granting to the grains and forages the credit that is due, there are wide stretches of land in Idaho producing cash yields from potatoes that make the average grain production of states farther east appear exceedingly small.

And there are so many more acres, of the same kind, that have not yet been given a chance to show what they can do, that the money-making possibilities of Idaho, so far as potatoes alone are concerned, cannot be estimated.

Idaho won national publicity in 1910 as the result of the awarding of prizes of \$500 and \$250, given by Mr. D. E. Burley of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the best and second best yields of potatoes produced on a single acre of land in territory tributary to the Oregon Short Line, Pacific & Idaho Northern, Idaho Northern, Idaho Southern and Payette Valley railroads.

The Oregon Short Line, together with the affiliated lines mentioned above, traverses the states of Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Wyoming, so it will be readily seen that the winning of prizes for which there were competitors from so wide a territory was an accomplishment of great importance to the victorious state and of lasting credit to the successful growers.

The results of this contest, participated in by so many of the most progressive farmers in the prescribed district, were amazing, and the following account of those results, with figures showing what the returns signify in the matter of profits from the land, should prove interesting to everyone concerned in agricultural affairs.

Through Mr. L. A. Snyder, the first prize of \$500 was won by Twin Falls county, Idaho, with the "Dalmeny Challenge" variety of potatoes. The second prize of \$250 went to Canyon county, Idaho, through Mr. W. B. Gilmore, with the "Peachblow" variety.

On his winning acre of Idaho land Mr. Snyder raised 645 bushels of potatoes, weighing 38,685 pounds. The culls weighed 4,150 pounds, leaving 34,535 pounds of the finest marketable potatoes, or about 575 bushels.

At 70 cents per 100 pounds, or 42 cents per bushel, the price Mr. Snyder received, the one prize acre produced in money, therefore, the sum of \$34,535, besides the 4,150 pounds, or about 70 bushels, in culls, which were available for home use.

Mr. Snyder has given to the Commercial Club of Twin Falls some further facts showing the possibilities of potato raising in his section of the country. He reports that from three acres of land he harvested 895 sacks of potatoes, averaging 110 pounds to the sack. He sold 1,500 bushels at 42 cents per bushel, receiving \$630, and he had 75 sacks left for seed.

An average gross profit of \$210 per acre, when we consider how much smaller is the average gross profit from an acre of grain, gives the reader a fair idea of what the intensive potato farming opportunities of Idaho really are.

Going a little more extensively into figures, we may safely presume that the average family of, say, five persons consumes about five pounds of potatoes per day. That ought to be a liberal estimate—a pound of potatoes per day for each member of the family, large or small.

The 38,685 pounds of potatoes raised by Mr. Snyder on his prize acre of Idaho land would, therefore, supply the potato needs of more than 22 such families for a year, allowing each family 1,725 pounds, or 28½ bushels.

It is fair to say that a \$30 gross yield from an acre of wheat is a good return. So we see that Mr. Snyder's prize acre of potato land brought forth as much money as would eight acres of wheat land.

If Mr. Snyder were to realize from ten acres of his potato land as well as he did from the three acres which gave him \$630, he would have \$2,100 at the end of the season, besides more than enough spuds for his own use and for the next season's planting.

There's "real money" in Idaho potatoes.

"The combination that won the Burley prize," says Mr. Snyder, "was the most productive soil in the West, climate unexcelled, plenty of water for irrigation at all times, one of the best varieties of spuds, and a man with some experience and not afraid of work."

His words make clear the advantages and possibilities of the Oregon Short Line country. All of the farmers who entered the contest in which Mr. Snyder carried off first honor came out wonderfully well. Mr. Gilmore harvested 37,476 pounds of "Peachblow" potatoes from the acre that won for him the second prize, and many others were close competitors.

Added encouragement for those who have never tried potato growing as a profit-making business is found in the fact that Mr. Snyder's potato experience began only five years ago.

Up to 1905, when he moved to Idaho, he had lived upon cattle and hay ranches, had engaged in dairy, livery and mining work, but had not had experience as a farmer. He took up potato growing in Idaho because he thought it offered an agreeable and profitable occupation, and he has made

the results of each year better than those of the year before.

Speaking a short time ago, Mr. Snyder said: "I have always said that we have the best irrigated country in the United States. Mr. Burley gave us a chance to prove it, and it was as much the opportunity of showing that we could make good, as the money, which induced me to go into this competition."

Notwithstanding his achievement, Mr. Snyder does not believe that his record will stand. He has too great a faith in the potato industry and in Idaho to permit such an opinion. "I do not think we have reached the limit, by a long way," he remarks, confidently, and there are thousands who are familiar with that country who are ready to echo the assertion.

The fact is that large profits from potato raising in Idaho are the rule, not the exception. H. P. Frodsham, a farmer in the American Falls district, commonly takes 500 bushels from an acre, his yield per acre thus being, at 42 cents per bushel, \$210.

Someone who knows the conditions in and the possibilities of Idaho has said that "it is a maxim in southern Idaho that the new settler, with little or no capital or implements, but with a willingness to work, can plant potatoes on his irrigated farm the first year and make a good living for his family, besides laying aside money to make all necessary payments on his land."

William B. Kelley, who owns a ranch near Gooding, says: "We get so many potatoes to the acre that we don't stop to count the sacks."

Samuel Lewis, also living near Gooding, reports as follows: "Potatoes grow large and thick. Six potatoes from my field weighed 21 pounds. The crop runs 500 to 600 bushels to the acre, and can always be depended upon."

The price received by Mr. Snyder for his prize-winning potatoes does not by any means represent the "top" of the Idaho market. Much higher prices have been commanded at various times, yet at the 42-cent rate received by Mr. Snyder his profits were very large.

Scores of instances may be cited to show what the lands of Idaho hold in store for those who will put forth the effort that must precede success.

Those who have succeeded in this one task of potato raising, trace their accomplishments to industry, of course, and to a study of conditions and needs. But they could not have reaped such harvests if industry and determination had not been fortified by ideal conditions of climate and soil.

Such conditions prevail in the agricultural districts of Idaho. There the ground is rich and eager. There the climate is conducive to the outdoor task. There the scheme of irrigation has been so well prepared and is so unfailing in its supply that growing crops have water when they need it.

With water, sunshine and cultivation to bless the crops at proper intervals, the growing of potatoes, or any other agricultural or horticultural industry in Idaho, is as sure of abundant cash returns as any of man's tasks can be.

THEN HE WENT.



Mr. Bore (looking)—Gracious! It's nearly ten o'clock.
Miss Caustique (suppressing a yawn)—Are you quite sure it's not eleven?

Keep Clean.

Keep your house and your belongings clean. Let the blessed sun, the greatest physician in the world, get all through you and all about you. Get your full share of the free air of heaven. "Eat to live and not live to eat," as a sage philosopher of the long ago tells us. Keep your house clean in which you live and keep the "house" in which your life lives clean, and all will be well.

Resinol Ointment Cured When Nothing Else Would.

I have had a breaking out on my neck every summer with something like Eczema, and nothing ever cured it until I used Resinol. Barbara Carpenter, Ogden, S. C. For sale at all drug stores.

His Effort.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "you may try your hand at writing a short story."

A few minutes later Johnny handed up his slate on which was written: "Us boys all loves our teacher."—Harper's Bazar.

The Greatest Cause of Worry on Ironing Day can be removed by using

Defiance Starch, which will not stick to the iron. Sold everywhere, 16 oz. for 10c.

A Distinction.

"Jim may not be a success-ful man," said the optimist, "but he's full of possibilities."
"Perhaps," granted the cynic, "but not of probabilities."

In Hat Trimming



By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

WITH a remarkable vogue in black and white in ribbons and straw shapes the liking for flowers to provide color, follows "as night the day." But flowers are everywhere used, whether the hat is quiet or gay. A group of three models shown here portray what may truthfully be termed the three leading ideal shapes and their popular and tasteful trimming.

In Fig. 1 a French sailor with a decided upward roll to the brim and a low dome crown, is pictured. The shape is in white chip, but any other white braid will give good effects. The bow across the back is of white satin ribbon having a border of black velvet ribbon stitched on one edge. The loops are wired. There are four of them making a wide double Alsatian bow, extending across the back of the hat, mounted against the crown.

Small, full blown garden roses are massed over the crown, concealing it, and a few glossy leaves peep out about the base, outlining the shape and making a good finish.

One of the hats on the helmet order is shown in Fig. 2, made of rough braid in tones of bronze and purple. A bronze velvet faces the brim and is laid in a flat plaited bow at the left. Here a spray of wild flowers in shaded colorings in which dark red, purple and green tints appear. This hat may be designed in almost any color. In amethyst shades, with deep

purple facing, and cerise flowers, it is very handsome. It is a good model in all black.

Shapes which flare off the face have captivated many fancies and are apt to lead all others for summer wear. Fig. 3 shows a smooth straw in leg-horn color, in which the brim droops about the head but lifts abruptly at the front with a sharp turn upward. Two bouquets of roses and moss joined by a band of black velvet ribbon, which extends about the crown, make this a hat which will harmonize with almost any costume.

This shape is to be had in many colors as well as black and white. It is pretty in black hemp or tagal, and in good black chip will prove serviceable. The color of the roses is a matter of taste, which the wearer may settle to suit herself.

DESIGNED FOR HOME WEAR

Mulberry-Colored Cashmere Would Make Up Well for This Pretty House Dress.

Here is a smart little dress made of mulberry-colored cashmere. The under skirt is of lining, to which is attached a deep kilt; the tunic is wrapped over at left side and stitched, and is trimmed then with passementerie.

The material of bodice is tucked



each side, and is then crossed over a vest of tucked cream nixon; the over-sleeves are cut in with the bodice and are trimmed like edge of fronts to match tunic. The tight fitting under-sleeves are of tucked nixon.

Material required: Six yards 48 inches wide, six yards lining, one and one-half yard nixon 40 inches wide, three yards trimming.

Linen for Needle Work.

Heavy gray linen is much used for the background for embroideries which are to be employed as house decorations. Bedrooms and living rooms for country houses are furnished in gray in many instances, and the linen is used for bed hangings, cushion covers, tablecloths and window hangings. Ambitious needlewomen are embroidering these articles in quite elaborate designs in several colors. For one bedroom a set of Lang lings for the bed and window is being made of the gray linen embroidered with designs of wood fairies and fuchsias in tones of violet, green, pale yellow and fuchsias red.

HATBAG FOR THE TRAVELER

Simple and Easy Method That Will Preserve the Much-Prized Headgear.

Many a hat has been ruined by being packed in a hatbox, and our hats, if not broader, are higher than ever. Of course you may ask the porter for a paper bag to hold your hat on the train. But how often will it fit?

Try, instead, laying the hat on a sheet of stout brown paper, so as to get the correct size. Then make the paper into a large envelope by gathering the two sides in the middle and pasting them down. Slip up the sides about two inches and turn these down to form the closed ends; but before pasting them cut away the inner part of the turned-up ends and snip the corners to give a neat edge.

Do the same with the top of the big hat, of course, do not paste down the flap. Sew to each side of the bag cord or plaited twine handles by which to hold the bag. The whole may be folded and tucked in a corner of your suitcase.

Explosive Neckties.

There are several processes of manufacturing artificial silk which are based on the use of ordinary cellulose, reduced to a plastic condition so that it may be drawn into threads. These are woven into various forms whose chief difference from real silk, to the eye, is that the material is glossier.

All but one of these processes yield a "silk" that is as safe as cotton. The other employs nitro-cellulose, or soluble gun cotton, from which the threads are drawn in either or alcohol. After the thread has been drawn and is ready for weaving it is supposed to be denitrated. If it is, then it is entirely safe. Otherwise it may be exceedingly dangerous, for it then remains nothing less than gun cotton spun into a fabric.

Small Girl's Hobble-Skirt.

There is apparently considerable diversity of opinion as regards the correct position for the belt on the small girl's frock. Many of the smartest little French dresses show the sash in practically normal place, while on other frocks the belt is so far down as to hamper the tiny wearer in her walk almost as absurdly as does the hobble-skirt of the moment inconvenience her elders. The abnormally long-waisted effect obtained by placing the belt almost at the hem of the frock is charmingly quaint on some children, but is not becoming to every type.—Harper's Bazar.

The Boy's Outfit.

Severity must mark the outfit for a small boy. In the morning a Russian blouse suit of natural-colored linen work with a wide patent-leather belt is practical. To complete this dress should be brown boots and stockings. Low shoes and socks are fashionable for all children, leather leggings being worn out-of-doors until the weather is really warm. This fashion should not be kept up after the boy has grown big, any more than he should be forced to keep to his knickerbockers when he is tall enough to wear long trousers.—Harper's Bazar.

Breaking a Hobo's Heart.
Manager Gus Hartz was standing near the opera house box office when one of two panhandlers who had entered the lobby approached him, and, holding out an addressed and sealed envelope, begged for the price of a postage stamp.

"It's for me mudder, boss," he sniveled. "Youse wouldn't turn down a guy fer de price er de stamp, would youse?"

"Never," said the manager, deftly grasping the envelope and throwing it through the box office window. "Here, Fred," addressing himself to Treasurer Fred Coan, "stamp this and have it mailed."

The velocity of the proceeding fairly took the panhandler's breath away. Then, backing away to where his partner awaited him, he whispered: "Nothin' doing, bo—the guy's wise."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How much did your fish weigh?"
"I didn't have no hay scales with me, you mut. But when I pulled him out it lowered the lake four inches."

"Some fish," commented the other, without the quiver of an eyelash. "Reminds me of some good sport I had duck hunting last fall. I fired at a flock of ducks and gathered up four quarts of toes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Do You Use Eye Salve?
Apply only from Ascorbic Tubes to Prevent Infection. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes—New Size 25c. Murine Eye Liquid 25c-50c. Eye Books in each Pkg.

The friend who takes your part sometimes forgets to return it.

All the rules that glitter are not golden rules.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

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Aloes—
Sulphate of Soda—
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Sulphate of Magnesia—
Sulphate of Potash—
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Sulphate of Zinc—
Sulphate of Copper—
Sulphate of Iron—
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Sulphate of Potash—
Sulphate of Lime—
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A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

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Now's the Time

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. From the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising, you can secure a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 60 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop. Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emption of 80 acres at \$3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wool, water and lumber easily obtained. For pamphlet "Last Best West," mention here as to suitable location and low settlers' rate, apply to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Canadian Gov't Agent.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
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Use address nearest you. 37

Strong Healthy Women

If a woman is strong and healthy in a womanly way, motherhood means to her but little suffering. The trouble lies in the fact that the many women suffer from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism and are unfitted for motherhood. This can be remedied.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Cures the weaknesses and disorders of women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in motherhood, making them healthy, strong, vigorous, virile and elastic.

"Favorite Prescription" banishes the indispositions of the period of expectancy and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It quickens and vitalizes the feminine organs, and insures a healthy and robust baby. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous merits.

It Makes Weak Women Strong. It Makes Sick Women Well.
Honest druggists do not offer substitutes, and urge them upon you as "just as good." Accept no secret nostrum in place of this non-secret remedy. It contains not a drop of alcohol and not a grain of habit-forming or injurious drugs. Is a pure glyceric extract of healing, native American roots.

